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## LIGHT INDUSTRY STRIVES TO BRAT SCHEDULE

Light industry failed to meet the production schedule called for in 1946, the first year of the postwar Five-Year Plan, but in 1947, as a result of increased socialist competition, production was much higher than planned. Light industry was thus able to exceed the plan for the first two postwar years.

Experience of leading light-industry enterprises indicates that every factory and plent is able to reduce substantially the time needed to complete the Five-Year Plan. Many factory workers have completed the annual production programs 12-2 months ahead of scheduls.

The Tula Order of the Red Banner of Labor Sewing Factory No 1, which has already achieved outstanding production results, expects to fulfill its 5-year assignments in 4 years.

The industry is adopting concrete organizational and technical measures to complete the plan in 4 years. These measures call for new technical processes, technological improvements, mechanization of labor-conguing processes, personnel training, and improvement of workers' living conditions. Higher production methods, as instituted in many branches of light industry by Stakhanovite V. I. Matrosov, are also important.

Many light-industry enterprises complain of a manpreer shortage and in-adequate housing for recruited workers. Last year, the government allowed substantial sums to light industry for housel g, but only 25.5 percent of these funds were used over a 10 months period.

Compulsory housing construction to making living quarters available to sorkers at an early date may help andre the labor shortage problem and consequently increase the number of shifts. This is particularly important in many branches of light industry, especially the shoe industry, which still operates on one shift. The RSFSR spinning enterprises continue to operate on an average of less than two shifts at a time when the knitted-goods industry is in dire need of yara.

Spinners must adopt the high-production methods of Ivanteyev Fine-Sylaning Factory workers, who have beenned to operate larger numbers of spiniles similte would, thereby freeing 17 other ring spinning-frame operators at the factory for the organization of a third shift.

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Many enterprises must make use of idle equipment. The knitted-goods industry is particularly lax about this. MT machines in union and republic enterprises are idle on an average of 25 percent of working time and automatic stocking-knitting machines have not been operating an average of 13-15 percent of working time. More attention should be given to repair and maintenance of equipment so that it may operate full time.

Adoption of innovations and inventions must be stressed. Extremely encouraging data concerning the number of suggestions which had been adopted was presented at the All-Union Conference of Innovators and Inventors held at the end of November 1947. In 8 months of 1947, 25,000 proposals were put into practice, exceeding the number adopted in the year just prior to the war by more than 1½ times. This was, however, 6,000 fewer than the number of proposals which were introduced, but not adopted.

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